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Ibrahimi Haram repaired

TEL AVIV, Oct. 14 (R). — Moslem and Jewish religious leaders today paid separate visits to inspect repairs at the Ibrahimi Haram, desecrated 11 days ago.

The holy place has been closed since the disturbances and Hebron has been under curfew but the religious leaders said they had found everything as it had been before the trouble.

A senior Israeli military government official said that Jews and Moslems would probably be permitted next week to resume religious services at the site, partitioned since the Israeli occupation.

More killed in Bolivia crash

SA CRUZ, Bolivia, Oct. 14 (R). — More than 100 people died when a Boeing 707 aircraft crashed on the centre of Santa Cruz today, skidding in a ball of flame along the avenue and enveloping scores of schoolchildren.

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West Beirut seems to be aim of pincer movement

BEIRUT, Oct. 14 (Agencies). — The western sector of Beirut today appeared to be the aim of a pincer movement as bitter mountain fighting raged to the east of the capital and around the southern port city of Sidon. Fierce fighting raged on the two mountain fronts as armour of Lebanese rightist and allied forces advanced on strongholds of Lebanon's leftist-Palestinian alliance.

At Bhamdoun, 20 kms east of Beirut on the main road to Damascus, Palestinian commandos stormed into a desperate house-to-house battle with opposing tanks and infantry which reached the town centre during the night.

Reuter correspondent James Anderson reported from Bhamdoun that truckloads of commandos fanned out among the houses with assault rifles and anti-tank weapons to try to check the rightist advance.

Meanwhile, rightist forces and Syrian tanks began pushing towards the southern port of Sidon from Roum, a mountain village they captured last Tuesday.

Reuter correspondent Nazih Mustafa reported from Sidon that all-Libyan units of the Arab League peace-keeping force stationed along the narrow road between Sidon and Roum had withdrawn after rightist artillery began pounding the area.

In Beirut, a spokesman for the peace-keeping force said no orders for the evacuation of positions on the Sidon-Roum road had been given.

Palestinian and leftist officers have predicted that the rightists would try to break through to Sidon and then push up to Beirut, 40 kms north.

Simultaneous advances from Bhamdoun and Sidon will result in a pincer movement on the leftist-held western sector of the capital.

The Voice of Palestine Radio tonight reported fierce hand-to-hand fighting on the approaches to Ain Al Mir village, roughly halfway between Roum and Sidon.

Tanks and artillery laid down a continuous barrage for the rightists, the radio said.

Negotiations on a peace plan, under which Palestinian forces would withdraw from the battlefields once a ceasefire was guaranteed, were halted yesterday when the latest armour advance was made against Bhamdoun.

The drive on Bhamdoun appeared to be an attempt to open the main Beirut-Damascus highway, which is cut by leftist and Palestinian positions as it runs from the foothills behind Beirut to the mountain pass at Sofar.

Reopening the highway was one of the clauses in the stillborn peace plan drawn up at Chtoura three days ago.

Even while the fighting has gone on, the Palestinians say they have not completely broken off negotiations. Palestinian sources in Beirut quoted by Reuter today said that despite the cancellations of yesterday's Chtoura talks, con-

tinued negotiations were being held in secret.

But he accused Israel of intransigence, resisting all efforts aimed at returning the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and fighting against the restoration of the legitimate rights of Palestinians.

Turning to "bleeding" Lebanon, Mr. Fahmi called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces there, stressed the imperative of good relations between the Lebanese and Palestinians, and supported the dispatch of Arab security

forces to Lebanon. He said that the United States and the Soviet Union in the Geneva conference and the participation of Europe and the non-aligned states in the search for Middle East peace.

One ambassador said his style was reminiscent of the late Premier Chou-en-lai and that Mr. Li was clearly trying to show the current crisis had not ruffled the leadership.

Asked if Mr. Li was the future premier, a Chinese official quipped: "I will leave you to decide on that."

Informed foreign sources said they believed a large-scale meeting, possibly a plenum of the Central Committee, was under way and major appointments could follow it.

Arab foreign ministers meet to decide fate of full summit on Lebanon

CAIRO, Oct. 14 (R). — Arab leaders begin a series of meetings in Cairo tomorrow against a grim background of continued heavy fighting in Lebanon.

Foreign ministers of the 21-member Arab League are due to assemble tomorrow evening, to prepare for a full-dress Arab summit on Oct. 18.

The focus for both gatherings is the war in Lebanon. Arab diplomatic sources, however, said today the summit itself was in danger.

With the situation in Lebanon still so fluid, the foreign ministers meeting tomorrow could well decide to postpone the summit.

Some diplomatic sources said today Egyptian President Anwar Sadat might not attend the summit if Syrian President Hafez Assad did not come, but there was no official comment on this report.

President Assad will be represented at the summit by his Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, official sources had said in Damascus Wednesday night.

In Cologne, West Germany, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said in an interview broadcast on television yesterday that he would not take part in the summit "because the conference is taking place in Cairo."

"I am not in a position to visit Cairo given the present state of relations between Egypt and Libya," Col. Qadhafi said. He did not make clear whether a lower-level Libyan delegation would take part.

In a related development, President Sadat has sent messages to his Arab fellow heads of state, and diplomatic sources said they concerned the summit scheduled for Monday.

The messages were handed over to Arab ambassadors here yesterday and today by Egypt's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi.

Mr. Fahmi told reporters tonight that President Sadat had sent urgent messages to Arab kings and presidents on the situation in Lebanon and Syria's participation in the summit conference.

Mr. Fahmi said President Sadat's messages included a specific proposal for a quick Arab move to clear the way once more for joint Arab efforts to bring about a ceasefire in Lebanon.

The foreign minister gave no details of Mr. Sadat's proposal. It was announced in Amman tonight that Jordan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim will leave for Cairo tomorrow to represent Jordan at the meeting of Arab foreign ministers.

UAE condemns S. African-Israeli collaboration

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 14 (R). — The Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mr. Saif Ghobash, today condemned what he called the growing collaboration between Israel and South Africa.

"The development of overall collaboration between the governments of Israel and South Africa emanates from the tenets on which their respective regimes are founded," he said. These were "tenets which discriminate among men by denying the original citizen the right to his own country and giving that right to an alien colonialist."

In his statement to the General Assembly, Mr. Ghobash also said he was happy to note that the African liberation movements were putting increased pressure on settler regimes to give national sovereignty and dignity back to the indigenous peoples.

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Mr. Suleiman Al Nabulsi dies at the age of 68

AMMAN (J.T.). — Mr. Suleiman Al Nabulsi, who was prime minister of the 1956 Suez war died here Thursday after a long illness, aged 68.

Mr. Al Nabulsi was born in Al Salt in 1908. He graduated from the American University of Beirut in 1932. He later held several cabinet posts, including foreign minister and minister of the economy.

He also served as the Jordan's ambassador to the United States. He was the leader of the former Nationalist Socialist Party.

At the time of his death, Mr. Al Nabulsi was serving as a member of the Upper House of Parliament. He was succeeded by Mr. Hassan Sharaf, the chief of the Royal Cabinet, paid tribute to the family of Mr. Al Nabulsi on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein.

Mr. Al Nabulsi will be buried here Friday after the noon prayer at the Hussein Mosque.

President Ford cleared of misusing election funds

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (R). — after he was nominated as vice president, President Ford's troubled election campaign cleared a hurdle today when the "Watergate special" cleared him of allegations of misusing election funds while a congressman.

A two-month probe had corroborated an unnamed informant's accusations that political contributions for congressional campaigns by maritime unions from 1964 to early 1974 went for Ford's personal use.

Ford served in Congress for more than 25 years until he became vice president in late 1973, following the disgraced Spiro Agnew.

The prosecutor's statement was made for Mr. Ford after setting in the past two weeks ranging from the resignation in disapproval of Agriculture Secretary Butz to the president's own remarks about Eastern Europe in his televised foreign policy debate with Democratic Mr. Jimmy Carter.

Although the prosecutor's announcement removed a cloud hanging over President Ford, it remains. This concerns allegations by former Nixon aide John Dean that Mr. Ford helped to finance the first congressional inquiry into the June 1972 break-in at the Watergate Democratic office.

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Unless peace is concluded

Egypt warns of a M.E. war of liberation

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 14 (R). — Egypt warned today of the prospect of "an over-all liberation in the Middle East if a peace settlement was not soon concluded."

The Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi said: "Israel commits the biggest folly in thinking that manoeuvres and evasiveness will give it time to impose on the Arab World and on the international community an expansionist policy."

Much of the work of the assembly, which runs until Dec. 21, now will be concentrated in its seven committees of the whole, with the plenum meeting irregularly.

In his remarks today, Mr. Fahmi said Egypt continued to welcome the role of the United States and the Soviet Union in the Geneva conference and the participation of Europe and the non-aligned states in the search for Middle East peace.

But he accused Israel of intransigence, resisting all efforts aimed at returning the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and fighting against the restoration of the legitimate rights of Palestinians.

Middle-of-the-roaders consolidate grip on China; official silence maintained

PEKING, Oct. 14 (R). — Moderate politicians today appeared to be tightening their grip on the Chinese leadership as the official media warned that anyone who tried to split the Communist Party would be struck down.

A front-page headline in the People's Daily called for a struggle against those who "tamper with Chairman Mao's directives."

It was seen as the closest allusion yet to Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and three other leftist Politburo members reported to be under arrest, accused of plotting a coup.

Vice premier Li Hsien-nien, a leading moderate, turned up at Peking airport to see off Mr. Michael, the Prime Minister of Papua-New Guinea, after his official visit here.

Protocol would normally demand that Premier Hua Kuo-feng should bid farewell to Mr. Somare. It reinforced diplomatic speculation that the 71-year-old Mr. Li is to be made premier when Mr. Hua -- who is the new party chairman -- gives up the job.

Mr. Li dressed in a grey Mao suit, looked confident and relaxed. In a rare departure from tradition, he mingled cheerfully with diplomats and posed for foreign newsmen.

One ambassador said his style was reminiscent of the late Premier Chou-en-lai and that Mr. Li was clearly trying to show the current crisis had not ruffled the leadership.

Asked if Mr. Li was the future premier, a Chinese official quipped: "I will leave you to decide on that."

Informed foreign sources said they believed a large-scale meeting, possibly a plenum of the Central Committee, was under way and major appointments could follow it.

An official spokesman said he had "no comment" on a Tokyo report that Madame Mao and her

leftist colleagues — Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan had been executed.

"No comment" has become the standard response to all queries on the reported arrests, which are believed to have been made a week ago.

Numerous rumours of a further round-up of leftists and colourful accounts of how the "Shanghai four" were arrested have been circulating here.

Normally reliable sources have found little evidence to substantiate them. Foreign students at Peking University dismissed as "laughable" a foreign press report that troops had entered the staunchly leftist campus.

Journalists visiting the university, where Madame Mao is reputed to command wide support, found the scene tranquil.

At a scientific institution, foreigners for the first time saw a wallposter attacking an administrator for being an ultra-leftist. Until recently posters have usually attacked the rightwing.

Visiting businessmen today reported a significant change in the Chinese attitude and said it was now far easier to discuss business than a few months ago.

The state trading corporations have been emphasising China hopes to expand its overseas trade.

The front-page article in the People's Daily strongly stressed Mao's old saying: "Unite, don't split..."

It said the people of Peking had pledged to carry through to the end the struggle against those who tampered with Mao's directives and engaged in conspiracies.

Peking Radio sounded the strongest note: "Those who try to cause splits will be struck down."

Apart from Mr. Li, analysts believe other moderates are in line for top posts. Defence Minister Yeh Chien-ying is being mentioned as a possible chairman of the National People's Congress -- the rubber-stamp parliament.

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Hope for the best

What with the fighting in Lebanon and recriminations filling the air before Monday's Arab summit meeting in Cairo to discuss the Lebanese conflict, it is difficult to see how the Cairo summit can do much to improve the situation in Lebanon or, for that matter, clear some of the clouded air that has hovered over the Middle East for the past year. Arab foreign ministers have already met several times in Cairo under the aegis of the Arab League to discuss the Lebanese war, and little has come out of their good hearted attempts except the decision to send to Lebanon a symbolic Arab League peace-keeping force and the indefatigable mediator Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi. Both the force and the mediator have been shot at, ignored and humiliated.

In deciding to convene a summit of Arab heads of state, the foreign ministers have in effect passed the buck. We don't blame them. In asking the heads of state to take a look at this Lebanese problem, the foreign ministers simply acknowledged their inability to resolve the matter and decided, as all good civil servants are apt to do in a crisis, to pass on the task of problem-solving to someone else.

It has always been doubtful that the Arab League could effectively tackle the Lebanese conflict, and those doubts are greater than ever today.

The chances of the Cairo summit coming up with a peace plan for Lebanon that has a chance of being implemented are slim indeed, unless assorted people have assorted cards up their sleeves that they are now prepared to play in Cairo. For one thing, it seems unlikely that a forum that has failed to foster consensus at the foreign ministers level will suddenly prevail at the heads of state level. For another, if there is a formula for peace in Lebanon that has any chance at all of being accepted by all parties, it seems to us that this would have emerged from the last three months of non-stop travelling and consultations throughout the Arab World (and France) by Arab personalities. Furthermore, the climate throughout the Middle East is hardly conducive to great strides of cooperation and mutual action by the Arab states towards ending the fighting in Lebanon.

But nevertheless, however gloomy things may look and however pessimistic one tends to be in the face of present realities, it may turn out that a gathering such as the scheduled Cairo summit could have some positive effects. Disagreements about any dispute within the Arab World cannot be expected to be solved magically at one session of Arab leaders. But it can only help matters in the long run to hold such gatherings as will be held in Cairo Monday. If the summit comes up with the framework for Arab cooperation to help end the Lebanese war, then all the better for everyone. If it does not, it shall simply be a reflection of the impasse that the Arab foreign ministers experienced several months ago.

It would be unrealistic to expect Arab League meetings or even summits to sweep all disputes out of the way at one sitting. But it would be similarly unrealistic to write these meetings off ahead of time as exercises in futility. Anything that may help end the war in Lebanon should be tried and given a chance.

Jordan assured of foreign aid for development projects

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the Board of Directors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) returned here Thursday noon at the end of five days of meetings held in Manila, the Philippines, to review the international monetary system and find solutions to the ever increasing world inflation.

In a press statement immediately following his return, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Salem Massa'deh, who led the Jordanian team, said that his delegation held parallel talks with IMF officials and representatives of Arab and foreign investment institutions present at the meeting on the possibility of their participation in financing a number of Jordan's major development projects like the phosphate fertilisers plan, the electrification of Jordan, the construction of new berths at Aqaba Port as well as projects aiming to increase phosphate production, local railroad capacity and efficiency, in addition to the expansion and improvement of Amman's water network.

Contacts will be resumed here next month to finalise the agreements which are to cover the financing of the above projects, Mr. Massa'deh said.

Part of the Jordanian delegation which attended the IMF meeting left afterwards for a short visit to Malaysia and Singapore. Mr. Massa'deh said, to discuss with officials there the possibility of setting up a joint timber industry in Aqaba. Talks are expected to be resumed here next month to

5,145 Jordanians work in W. Germany

AMMAN (JNA). — The number of Jordanians working in West Germany has so far reached 5,145 workers including 185 women, West German sources announced Wednesday.

Jordan has asked the European Economic Community (EEC) that Jordanian nationals working in community countries be treated on equal footing with their EEC counterparts. The request was made during the visit here of an EEC delegation earlier this month to prepare the grounds for an economic agreement between Jordan and the EEC.

Under the agreement Jordanian exports to EEC countries will be exempted from customs duties while the EEC will provide Jordan with financial and technical aid to enable it to carry out its five-year plan projects.

work out details of the agreement to cover the operation, Mr. Massa'deh added.

The project is to cost JD 7 million and is expected to produce 20,000 cubic metres of timber per year.

The Governor of the Central Bank Dr. Said Nabulsi member of the Jordanian delegation, visited South Korea after the IMF meetings and held economic cooperation talks with officials there.

The Jordanian delegation, besides Mr. Massa'deh and Dr. Nabulsi, included the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Hashem Dabbas, and the President of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hanna Odeh.

Al Sharif returns from Soviet visit



Minister Al Sharif, left, is greeted at the airport upon his return here Thursday. (JNA photo).

AMMAN (JNA). — The Minister of Waqf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places, Mr. Kamel Al Sharif, returned here Thursday after a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union, during which he attended a conference marking the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Islamic administration for Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The people in that part of the world pay a great deal of attention to Middle East developments, with special emphasis on what changes the Israelis are carrying out in the occupied cities of Jerusalem and Hebron, Mr. Al Sharif said.

The minister held several meetings during his stay in the Central Asian capital of Tashkent on means of improving relations between the Moslems of that area and the people of Jordan.

Sanitary conditions a refugee camps discuss

AMMAN (JNA). — The Minister of Development and Reconstruction, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, received the Director of UNRWA Affairs, Mr. John Tanner, on Thursday.

Discussions centred on a number of questions related to the Palestinian refugees and their life conditions. The meeting was attended by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Development and Reconstruction, Mr. Abdul Rahim Jarrah.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Jarrah paid a visit to the Zarqa refugee camp where he inspected the medical centre and the various public services in operation there. He also attended part of the

Cholera shots available Friday

AMMAN (JNA). — All centres in the capital will be open on Friday to give the opportunity to be inoculated against cholera. This was announced by Amman Directorate of Health Thursday.

Remittances by Jordanians abroad increase markedly

AMMAN (JNA). — Remittances by Jordanians working abroad reached JD 63,377,000 during the first eight months of this year as compared to JD 26,224,000 during the same period of last year.

Deposits by non-residents at Jordanian commercial banks during the same period reached JD 59 million as against JD 2 million in the first eight months of 1975.

National Brief

AMMAN. — H.H. Prince Ghazi celebrates his 10th birthday anniversary Friday. Born on Oct. 15, 1966, Prince Ghazi is the second son of H.H. Prince Mohammad, His Majesty's personal envoy.

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian newspapers Thursday commented on inter-Arab relations prior to the Arab summit scheduled for Oct. 18 in Cairo.

Al Rai starts by asking: on what basis and terms will the summit meet? No doubt, it says, a summit meeting can achieve much for the benefit of the Arab nation, overcoming many difficulties and differences. But all this depends on the creation of common primary conditions, the least of which is the preparation of a proper political climate, and consequently, good intentions by all participating countries.

A swift glance at the present Arab situation clearly indicates that the picture is completely the opposite. For a summit to convene in the present circumstances, it would not be able to bring about any positive results or reach any solution to the problems under review. As an example of the fissiparous Arab trends, Al Rai points out that each Arab state looks at the Lebanese crisis from a different angle, regardless of a common Arab strategy that seeks to promote the best Arab interests rather than regional or timely political interests. It says Egypt, the summit's would-be host country which also advocated the meeting, looks at the Lebanese crisis from a narrow point of view and through a concept of treating an Arab issue on an individualistic basis. "How then can we be convinced that Egypt is earnest in bringing about the success of an Arab summit which is supposed to insure at least the minimal conditions for Arab solidarity?" Al Rai asks.

Al Sha'b says the Lebanese crisis serves as the best illustration of the state of discord which has been tearing apart the Arab states for many months because of unju-

stified and useless Arab contradictions. Deploing the latest abrupt renewal of the Lebanese fighting, which blurred all hopes that the Choura dialogue might lead to a peaceful settlement, the paper reiterates what H.M. King Hussein had rightly asked, whether it was not preferable to spare the lives vainly lost on the Lebanese soil and to allocate the millions of funds spent in Lebanon to strengthen the steadfastness of our people in the occupied areas.

Taking up a similar view, Al Dustour says the present Arab situation as fully explained by King Hussein to a recent cabinet meeting presents itself in two different pictures. The first represents the negative effects reflected on the heroic struggle of the people of the occupied Arab territories because of Arab disunity and babblement. The second picture, which is one of the few bright spots in the current situation, is represented in the model Jordanian-Syrian relations which could be the nucleus for a greater Arab unity. In his deep analysis of the present Arab state of affairs, His Majesty was reminding the Arab nation to rise fully to its responsibility and re-enact the epoch of unity which had characterised the October War, the paper says.

Writing in Al Dustour, columnist Moussa Al 'Abisi says the United States is an economic dragon and a military giant, but a political dwarf. This defect does not appertain to the people of the United States, but to "pigmies who flutter at the chair in the White House, and who possess no other personal traits save cajolery, hypocrisy and appeasement of the Jewish vote." Mr. Al 'Abisi was referring to President Gerald Ford and his rival Mr. Jimmy Carter's electoral contest. He says that

President Ford has announced he is supplying Israel with all its military needs, including top secret weapons; while Mr. Carter announced that he would stand by the Israeli side in case of a renewal of war in the Middle East.

The emergence of political "pigmies on the American political scene has made the Zionist racist presence an internal American problem, and the security of the invaders as an integral part of U.S. security," the writer states. He describes the rush for the American Jewish votes as "unrespectful", and doesn't concur with U.S. interests. By such behaviour, Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter have destroyed the bridges they had built in the Arab region after the October War, when the U.S. showed much interest in positively taking part in a solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and when some Arab leaders slipped at that time into the pitfall of believing that it was possible to alienate the official American stand from the Zionist stand... the columnist observes.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

| | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| U.S. dollar | 331.0 | 333.0 |
| U.K. sterling | 551.0 | 557.0 |
| French franc | 66.8 | 67.1 |
| German mark | 135.7 | 136.1 |
| Iraqi dinar | 953.0 | 962.0 |
| Kuwaiti dinar | 1136.0 | 1145.0 |
| Syrian pound | 81.8 | 82.0 |
| Egyptian pound | 460.0 | 483.0 |
| Lebanese pound | 103.6 | 106.2 |
| U.A.E. dirham | 83.4 | 84.0 |

Television

| Channel 3 & 6: | 20.00 News in Arabic |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 10.00 Quran | Channel 3: |
| 10.15 Cartoons | 19.30 Religious programme |
| 10.45 Children's programme | 20.30 Arabic series |
| 11.15 Three stooges | 21.30 Reportage |
| 11.30 Arabic series | Channel 6: |
| 12.00 Religious programme | 19.30 News in Hebrew |
| 12.15 Arabic programme | 19.45 Varieties |
| 12.45 Arabic series | 20.30 Get some in |
| 13.30 Gunsmoke | 21.10 Jane Eyre |
| 18.00 Programme review | 22.00 News in English |
| 18.05 Cartoons | 22.15 The rookies |
| 18.30 Soccer match | (On both channels) |

Amman Airport

| Departures: | Arrivals: |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 9.00 Cairo (EA) | 8.00 Cairo (EA) |
| 10.00 Cairo | 9.30 Kuwait (KAC) |
| 10.15 Kuwait (KAC) | 11.20 Aleppo Damascus (SAA) |
| 10.30 Kuwait | 14.05 Aqaba (SAA) |
| 10.30 Athens Amsterdam (KLM) | 16.10 Kuwait |
| 11.30 Frankfurt | 16.20 Jeddah, Medina, Treef, (SDI) |
| 12.00 Aqaba (SAA) | 16.40 Paris |
| 14.45 Damascus (SAA) | 16.45 Cairo |
| 18.00 Baghdad, Bahrain | 17.05 Jeddah, Medina, Tabouk (SDI) |
| 18.15 Tabouk, Medina, Jeddah (SDI) | 18.00 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens |
| 19.30 Dubai, Karachi | |
| 20.00 Kuwait, Tehran | |
| 22.55 Doha, Muscat | |

Market Prices

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Apples (golden): 70-100 | Apples (starken): 100-130 |
| Apples (double red): 100-140 | Bell pepper: 100-130 |
| Bananas: 170-200 | Cabbages: 60-90 |
| Cauliflower: 90-120 | Cucumbers (small): 120-160 |
| Cucumbers (large): 70-100 | Clamantine: 140-180 |
| Dates: 50-70 | Eggplant (small): 35-55 |
| Eggplant (large): 120-150 | Figs (green): 60-100 |
| Figs (red): 100-130 | Green beans: 150-190 |
| Guava: 100-140 | Grapefruit: 50-70 |
| Garlic (dry, large): 220-280 | Grapes (green): 90-130 |
| Grapes (black): 120-150 | Lemon (green): 100-130 |
| Lemon (yellow): 100-130 | Marrow (small): 80-110 |
| Marrow (regular): 45-70 | Muskmelon: 60-90 |
| Onions (dry, imp.): 100-130 | Olives (gr., bl., large): 300 |
| Olives (gr., bl., small): 220 | Onions (green): 140-170 |
| Okra (red): 120-180 | Okra (green): 220-260 |
| Oranges (local): 70-100 | Oranges (naval): 120-150 |
| Spinach: 40-60 | String beans: 160-200 |
| Potatoes: 100-130 | Pomegranates (sweet): 70-90 |

Radio

| (On 856 KHZ) |
|---------------------------------------|
| 7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies |
| 7.30 News bulletin |
| 7.40 Morning melodies |
| 8.00 Music |
| 10.00 Listener's choice |
| 11.00 Date with a star |
| 11.30 Catch the word |
| 11.45 Pop session (Part I) |
| 1.00 News summary |
| 1.03 Pop session (Part II) |
| 2.00 News bulletin |
| 2.15 Radio magazine |
| 2.30 Good vibrations |
| 4.30 Easy listening |
| 5.00 Jordan weekly |
| 5.30 Pop session (Part III) |
| 6.00 News summary |
| 6.03 Classical show case |
| 6.30 15 weekly |
| 7.00 News bulletin |
| 7.10 Music |
| 7.30 Sign off |

Emergencies

| Doctors: |
|---------------------------------|
| Dr. Youssef Hourani: Tel. 25478 |
| Dr. Tawfeek Qubean: Tel. 44182 |
| Pharmacies: |
| Bushnaq: Tel. 30955 |
| Nassar: " 22791 |
| Madina: " 23319 |
| Taxis: |
| Husseini: Tel. 21776 |
| Hamra: " 44833 |
| Khayyam: " 41541 |

هلا من الامل

No change, greater confidence expected if Ford elected

A first of two articles analysing Republican presidential candidate Gerald Ford, the chief of the Christian Science Monitor's Washington bureau reports on what observers close to the President-elect voters could expect from a new Ford administration.

Godfrey Sperting Jr., JINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — He would continue to rain from sabre-rattling in foreign affairs—no matter who is secretary of state. However, buoyed by his experience in dealing with foreign policy during the last two years, Mr. Ford would likely to state.

He would continue his pursuit of peace and undoubtedly continue his travelling abroad in pursuit of that goal. A likely early trip would be to Peking in a move to cement U.S. relations with the post-Mao regime.

—He would not forget Watergate. He would, as in the past, continue to make a special effort to keep his White House operation as open and above board as possible—and to make this effort towards visibility and candor a mark of his administration.

—He would continue to lean on his perception of what he thinks the people want—a period in which to catch their breath, after Watergate and Vietnam.

He feels they would welcome a few years in which there are fewer government-connected shocks and surprises. President Ford would likely continue to set a quiet, tranquil tone in his relationship with the public at large.

Hence, in time, he might well be viewed somewhat as Dwight D. Eisenhower was: as a chief executive who presided over an era of goodwill—one who did not stir up people by creating events, one who responded when necessary but avoided rocking the boat, and one who tended to stress national unity as opposed to disunity by going all out to achieve human-rights objectives.

More specifically, a new Ford administration would probably look something like this:

Priority Thrust in Legislation

1. The President would continue to seek economies by consolidating federal grants to states and localities.

2. He would still push for reform of regulatory bodies.

3. He would renew his effort to stimulate development of resources by the private sector.

4. Having already unveiled his proposal for improving and extending the national parks, the President would make additional proposals to aid the environment.

5. Mr. Ford would continue to back federal revenue sharing—asking for continuation and extension of federal money made available for use by local governments.

6. He would likely institute a plan to make it easier for middle- and low-income citizens to buy homes.

7. He would also have a health care plan, including but going beyond his earlier proposal for catastrophe aid for people over 65. However, no national health insurance plan is envisioned.

8. He would doubtless have a job-related plan—one that would provide federal money for job training but not for creating jobs.

9. He would continue to work for tougher law enforcement regulations, particularly for drug abuse.

10. And by 1978, the President could be expected to push for welfare-reform legislation.

Makeup of Administration

A top presidential aide says he expects there would be "a substantial change in White House."



Ford: more sensitive, crisp, decisive if elected in his own right, says Bryce Harlow.

Cabinet, and sub-Cabinet jobs" in a new Ford administration.

Nelson Rockefeller, John Connally, and Ronald Reagan likely would be offered high-level appointments.

Treasury Secretary William Simon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have indicated they will be leaving their posts.

United Nations Ambassador William Scranton and Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson are said to be leading contenders for the Secretary of State position.

But others in Cabinet leadership jobs—Secretary of Transportation William T. Coleman, Secretary of Labour William J. Usery Jr., Housing and Urban Development Secretary Carla Hills, Attorney General Edward H. Levi, Secretary of the Interior Thomas S. Kleppe, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare David Mathews, and Secretary of Defence Donald Rumsfeld—would be expected to remain where they are, if they so desire.

Perhaps some opportunity would open up for Mr. Rumsfeld, to make room for Mr. Connally or Mr. Rockefeller in Defence, insiders say.

White House staff changes would revolve around the people who want to go back to private life.

Relations With Congress

Those around the President are hopeful that even a Democratic-controlled Congress would give Mr. Ford a "honeymoon" period of support for his proposals. But no one is counting on this.

One Ford colleague puts it this way: "If Ford is elected, I think he will have a Democratic Congress that will be more inclined to listen to conservative programmes than it has during the past two years. These Democrats are hearing from their constituents—and they now know they aren't going to stay in Congress if they keep spending and raising taxes. So they'll be listening to Jerry this time, particularly right after he's been elected."

NEXT: Ford's Foreign policy.

Labour Party mounts campaign to eliminate racism in Britain

BLACKPOOL, England (CSM). — The Labour Party has embarked on a determined campaign to root out racism in Britain.

"From now on this is a multi-racial society," said Joan Lestor, member of Labour's national executive committee, at the party's recent annual conference here.

"What we do today will decide the sort of Britain in which our children—black, brown, and white—grow up."

Miss Lestor, a left-winger, was co-founder with moderate Shirley Williams of the party's race-relations action group two years ago. The party will organise a demonstration next month to challenge the rightist National Front and show grassroots feeling against racism.

At one level, as one Member of Parliament commented, to be against racism is like being against sin. But as trade-union leader Jack Jones told one of the numerous side meetings organised on the fringes of the main conference, at a deeper level the question is one of fighting racism "even in ourselves."

Labour Party members feel the problem acutely in electoral terms because the National Front has capitalised on recession and unemployment to beat the drums of popular anxiety against what is purported to be a flood of immigrants coming from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. In some local elections, the National Front has eaten into traditional Labour votes.

The total number of non-white residents of Britain (from the West Indies or the Indian subcontinent) is not large—well under 10 per cent of the population. But there has been a high concentration of West Indians and Asians in certain industrial and urban areas in and around London, the Midlands and the north. This has in turn caused friction with native Britons.

As a social-democratic party fervently espousing equality, the Labour party is against racial discrimination of any kind. At a practical level, however, the rise of the National Front has helped to convince many party members they must vigorously fight racism or find their own voters slipping away.

Yet, as former Undersecretary for Employment John Fraser pointed out, the problem is not only one of heading off "the overt challenge of the National Front" but of dealing with "the subterranean kingdom of racism" in terms of discriminatory housing, employment, and many other areas. For a party of the working man in a time of recession and high unemployment, this is not an easy task.

"Don't shrug off the racist remark because it's going to get you into bother if you have an argument," urged Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Post Office Workers Union. "Get in the argument! Until you begin to do this—to tackle racism where-



What is their future in Britain -- racial discord or harmony with the whites?

ver it appears, in your working branch, in the office or factory where you work, it will grow and grow and grow."

The problem has two facets — racism per se and immigration.

These were carefully separated by Prime Minister James Callaghan in his report to the conference. On the first point, Mr. Callaghan said: "Let there be no equivocation... We must oppose all forms of racial discrimination in this country and fight the messages of hate that are designed to divide people from each other."

On the second point, Mr. Callaghan said: "Let there be no equivocation... We must oppose all forms of racial discrimination in this country and fight the messages of hate that are designed to divide people from each other."

tion, which both the National Front and former Conservative front-bencher Enoch Powell use to scatter indigenous citizens—Mr. Callaghan said:

"I have never wavered from the view that in a small and highly populated country there is a limit to the number of immigrants we can absorb. Therefore strict control over immigration is necessary, subject to honouring our commitments, and Britain will do that."

Immigration is in fact largely restricted to sons and daughters or husbands and wives of Asians or West Indians already settled in this country. With documentation

scanty or frequently unavailable, there is controversy over how many supposed relatives may be entering Britain with forged documents.

Alex Lyons, chairman of the Labour Party race-relations action group, thinks most would-be immigrants are genuine relatives of those already in Britain and urges speeding up the processing of applications on a humanitarian basis.

Others argue that unless immigration is more drastically reduced there will be a never-ending queue of purported relatives whose claims can neither be proved nor disproved.

Romania's cultural revolution touches tiniest tots

VIENNA, (CSM). — Romania's Communist leader Nicolae Ceausescu has taken his Chinese-style "cultural revolution" a stage further with a plan to involve kindergarten tots in ideological education.

A nine-point programme announced recently, under the grandiose description of the "development of socialist consciousness and the formation of the new man," is the sequel to a recent highly doctrinal congress on ideology and culture.

The programme embraces all aspects of the private as well as public lives of every Romanian citizen. It ranges from the upbringing and teaching of children from their earliest years to the strictest ideological reins on all forms of art and culture according to values laid down by the party.

It calls simultaneously for an intensified campaign against so-called bourgeois culture to prevent it from undermining the molding of Romania's children according to the new "ethic."

For some years Romania has

been reinforcing some of Eastern Europe's most rigid social and cultural disciplines. This new programme, however, is the first attempt to apply them to even its youngest children.

An organisation called "Falcons of the Fatherland" is being formed. Every child—in the remotest rural areas as well as the towns—must be enrolled by its parents at the age of four.

The programme details how the ideological education of children at this tender age is to be conducted.

They will remain "falcons" until they are eight. Then they will transfer to junior party organisations into which Romanian youths—like those in other communist states—traditionally have been introduced at seven or eight.

The East European "cultural revolution" began after President Ceausescu visited China in 1971. He was, aides said, profoundly impressed by Chinese "discipline," and there were immediate signs that he intended to apply something similar in Romania.

There were indications of opposition from unenthusiastic senior party colleagues and from writers and other artists. Nonetheless, there was a radical tightening-up of cultural controls, though not on the ubiquitous patterns now demanded by the party leader, who recently became chief of a specially appointed ideological commission.

He returned to the attack this year. Before the congress on ideology and culture in June, he called persistently for a party line in every social, educational, and cultural field. There was no place, Mr. Ceausescu said, for intellectual or artistic effort that lacked a clearcut educational purpose and failed "militantly" to uphold the party's view.

Writers have been told they are "creators of spiritual goods." Moral and artistic education, it is uncompromisingly stated, "is also ideological, and it is impossible to base general knowledge on anything but Marxist-Leninist ideology."

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Rabin, Peres feud for power in Israel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 14 (R). — A bitter feud has broken out again between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his chief rival for power, Defence Minister Shimon Peres, with government handling of Israeli-Arab tensions in the occupied West Bank, a key issue.

With the city of Hebron still troubled following religious rioting and the desecration of both Jewish and Moslem sacred objects, the government was said to be still debating who is to blame.

And the prime minister appears to be shifting responsibility for recent unrest among the Arabs onto the policies of Mr. Peres, who as defence minister holds ultimate responsibility for administering the areas occupied in 1967.

The prime minister, according to informed sources, told a cabinet meeting on Sunday he had not been sufficiently informed about West Bank affairs, and said he and the cabinet were going to be more involved in decision-making in future.

Mr. Rabin, in a newspaper interview reviewing government policy, earlier described the administration of the occupied territories as its most limited success. This remark was taken by supporters of Mr. Peres as a direct and deliberate affront to him.

As defence minister, Mr. Peres has the tricky job of trying to keep peace between the 600,000 Arab residents of the West Bank and groups of Israeli ultra-nationalist settlers who have angered them.

Although he has publicly condemned the activities of the more extremist settler leaders, including the fiery Rabbi Moshe Levinger—whom he has vowed to bring to trial—Mr. Peres is known to be privately sympathetic to some of the settlement bids by the Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) to which Mr. Levinger belongs.

This complicates his efforts to cool a situation which some Israeli political commentators recently warned could escalate into a full-scale religious war.

Behind the dispute over how to handle West Bank affairs lies the ever-present rivalry between the two Israeli leaders themselves.

Mr. Rabin won the prime minister's post only narrowly in 1974 and current speculation here is that Mr. Peres will make a challenge for the top job in the run-up to next autumn's general elections.

In a lengthy interview in the independent Haaretz, Mr. Rabin did not name Mr. Peres specifically. But his thinking was clear when he said that any senior cabinet minister who wished to oppose him in elections should first resign from the cabinet.

Cabinet sources said there was palpable tension between the two men at Sunday's seven-hour cabinet meeting.

Mr. Rabin said he had not been aware of the rehabilitation of an ancient synagogue in the Arab town of Hebron where residents of the Jewish suburb at nearby Kiryat Arba' have been attempting to hold prayer meetings in defiance of military government orders.

Political opponents of Mr. Peres say the recent Arab unrest stems from delay in expelling a group of Gush Emunim settlers at Kaddum near Nablus.

The government said six months ago they must leave—but has done nothing to put its decision into effect.

Another bone of contention between the prime minister and Mr. Peres is the government's attitude towards the American Amoco oil prospecting company, which is active in the Gulf of Suez on behalf of the Egyptian government.

Mr. Rabin, supported by Foreign

Minister Yigal Allon, is pressing for continued discussions with the U.S. government on the issue, which involves a test site on the eastern Israeli side of the ceasefire line, which the Israelis say runs down the middle of the gulf.

Mr. Peres says any negotiations should be with the Egyptians not the Americans.

A report by the legal adviser to the foreign minister leaked to the press said Amoco in this case was not a purely American company but a joint U.S.-Egyptian concern bound by the Arab boycott of Israel. Its publication clearly helped Mr. Peres in his argument.

The prime minister ordered a police investigation into the source of the leak. Senior officials at Mr. Rabin's office and the foreign ministry underwent lie detector tests, but three senior officials of

the defence ministry refused to be tested.

A third contender for the leadership if the Labour alignment is voted back in November 1977 is former Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

He is regarded within Israel as an outsider and appears presently to be giving limited support to Mr. Peres in what appears to be an effort to quash Mr. Rabin's chances.

There has been some personal animosity between Mr. Rabin and Mr. Eban ever since Mr. Rabin was ambassador to Washington under Mr. Eban as foreign minister.

Mr. Eban complained at that time that Mr. Rabin by-passed him and reported directly to the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir.

Egypt's Delta is dangerously eroding

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, OCT. 14 (AFP). — Strategy is being mapped out to keep the Mediterranean from eating away the fertile Delta of the Nile River.

Egypt now has the world's only "dead" delta—that is, not growing because of siltation—participants at the seminar pointed out.

The shore has been retreating 150 metres a year at Rashid (Rosetta). The sea has swallowed 400 villas at Al Barr promontory and near Burullus in 20 years.

The 50 kms. road between Ras Al Barr and Port Said has had to be moved farther back from the receding coast line three times in 10 years.

UNESCO has studied the process of erosion of the Delta for six years. The long, costly study is considered indispensable because the Delta contains most of Egypt's fertile soil.

A seminar on the threat to the Delta has just been held here by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Academy of



This new "clean room" of the Mullard plant at Southampton in southern England is claimed to be the largest and cleanest workshop of its type in Europe. In parts the air is 100,000 times less polluted than that of the normal factory. The room has an ultimate capacity for the production of about 2 silicon wafers a day for the computer industry in a super-clean environment better than "C 10,000". This means that the air within the room contains no more than 10,000 half-micro-metre particles in every cubic foot—compared with a typical factory environment usually rated at a million particles per cubic foot. The more critical parts of the clean room are restricted to C 1,000 and the super-critical areas are down to Class 100, although in fact most of these sections have an actual particle count of less than 10. (BIS photo).

London unveils monument to Baron Reuter

LONDON, Oct. 14 (R). — A monument to Baron Paul Julius de Reuter, founder of the world news organisation which bears his name, was unveiled yesterday.

The monument, erected to mark the 125th anniversary of the foundation of Reuters in London, consists of a monolith, a bust of Baron Reuter and a pavement with seats in the court of the Royal Exchange building in the City of London.

It was unveiled by Mr. Edmund de Rothschild, President of N.M. Rothschild and Sons, who recalled in a speech that his great grandfather Baron Lionel de Rothschild had been the first major client of Baron Reuter in the City of London.

Baron Reuter, born in Kassel, Germany, in 1816, founded his office in the Royal Exchange building in London in 1851.

His first service supplied European stock exchange prices and commercial news to business houses. In 1858, he started his general news service and by the time of his death in 1899 his organisation was world-wide.

Today, Reuters distributes news to the world by teletype and in voice and telex. It is also a major provider of economic news services which are made available to subscribers by teletype and video display terminals.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, (CSM). — The U.S. is engaged in a "legal border war" with Canada over the broadcasting rights of television stations.

At the heart of the dispute: widespread Canadian concern that drastic action is necessary to protect the health and independence of Canadian business. Some Canadians argue, however, that the controversy itself could needlessly harm U.S.-Canadian relations.

The battle is being fought on these fronts: —American television stations are challenging in court a Canadian government policy requiring Canadian cable television companies picking up programmes from the U.S. to block out the original commercials and substitute local ones.

—The Canadian Parliament has passed legislation—not yet implemented—denying tax deductions to Canadian businesses that advertise on stations in the U.S.

—The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is considering stopping U.S. television producers from selling programming to Canadian stations, unless the Canadians agree not to show the programmes before they are screened in the U.S.

This "pre-release" of programmes by Canadian stations—whose signals reach into parts of the U.S.—is of special concern to the 50-or-so U.S. stations along the Canadian border. Some popular Hollywood-produced shows are broadcast on Canadian stations a few weeks earlier than in the U.S., resulting in fewer viewers for the U.S. stations.

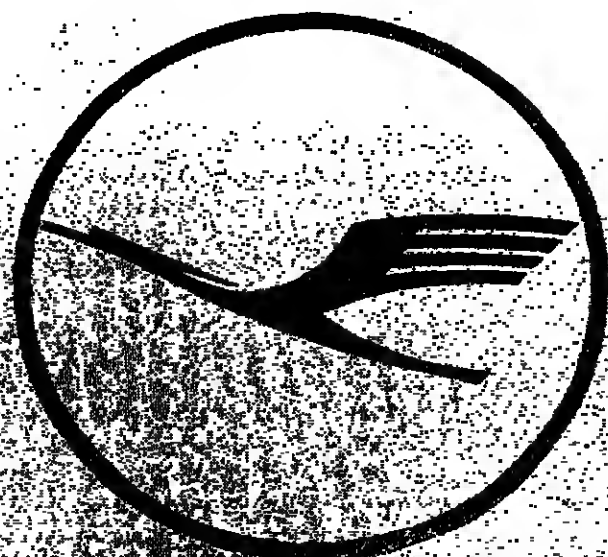
The ABC television network has urged the FCC to end the competition from the north by setting restrictions on sales of shows to Canada.

It is not clear, however, whether the FCC has legal power to take action. One commissioner has labeled the proposal "regulatory conceit gone wild."

Others say there is authority to act based on a 1931 court decision banning a Texas medical doctor from having king drugs over a Mexican station which beamed signals into the U.S.

It is generally agreed that if all three networks joined in refusing U.S. broadcasts.

Quality Flights made in Germany. Now twice weekly from Amman.



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Cleopatra: Inspiration of poets or hard-headed opportunist

For long renowned by the Egyptians themselves as a Greek foreigner and Hibernia, Cleopatra, the wronged queen of mystery, has recently been under a new spotlight by a leading Egyptologist and an Italian physician. This first of two parts supplied by the Middle East News Agency, deals with her controversial character and romances, and how the Arabs of Palestine restored her to the throne.

No queen of ancient Egypt enjoyed such keen interest on the part of researchers as Cleopatra, the Pharaonic sovereign, better known as the enchanting queen of the Nile.

Cleopatra has invariably been a source of inspiration to historians, writers, poets and artists all through the ages. They vied in portraying her personality and drawing her portrait, which continues to decorate the world's most famous museums.

The competition was also rife between Roman poets, men of letters and philosophers to the same end and their poems and other works of art served as a reference for many historians. The achievements of such notable literary figures as Shakespeare, Bernard Shaw and Egyptian poet laureate Ahmed Shawki continue to testify to Cleopatra's mysterious and sensational personality.

Who was Cleopatra Anyway?

Cleopatra was the second daughter of Macedonian King Ptolemy II. She mastered the ancient Egyptian language. She was declared an Egyptian Pharaonic national, having studied under priests of the god Amon while a child of nine and completed her higher studies in philosophy and arts under Egyptian professors.

Cleopatra was not her father's successor to the throne. Ptolemy, her elder sister, was the legitimate crown princess but Cleopatra, thanks to her ingenuity, managed to take the throne of Egypt.

All through the 39-year life since she was born in the year 69 B.C. until she died from a snake bite in the year 30 B.C., Cleopatra was the subject of controversial portrayals and analyses.

Ganimides, describing her beauty, said the colour of Cleopatra's dreaming eyes reflected the blue waters of Alexandria sea, and its depth while quiet or tumultuous.

Antonius, in his memoirs, said Cleopatra's grey eyes were as bright as the blade of a sword.

Ullipos on the other hand, described her eyes as oval shaped and of dark hazel colour.

Cleopatra's physical features were also the subject of controversy. Some scholars described her as of short stature and stout, as she was pictured by Roman sculptors. Others portrayed her as of a thin pharaonic stature, just as she appeared on the walls of the Kom Ombo temple in upper Egypt. Probably such anomalous description was the outcome of personal whims. Some writers wronged her and others did her justice.

Even her political integrity was questioned. While some historians condemned her for having surrendered Egypt's independence and reduced it to a Roman colony, others hailed her as a first degree stateswoman.

Restored to Throne

In the year 51 B.C. she acceded to the throne with her brother

Ptolemy, whom she married. Ptolemy was seven years younger (he was 10 and she 17). Cleopatra soon became the target of conspiracy by the state dignitaries who were loyal to her brother. They sought to rule in her place, and she was forced to flee to Palestine. There she raised an army of tribesmen to defend her, and it was these tribesmen who later helped her restore her kingdom. She became indebted to these Arab knights for her throne and very life.

Cleopatra, despite her young age, was very proud of herself and had great confidence in her aptitudes. She had drive and initiative. When she heard of Julius Caesar's arrival to invade Egypt, she thought of a ruse to save the country from the Roman yoke. As Dr. Gamal Mokhtar put it, contradictory reports were made of that episode. One story said that she had demanded her aides to roll her up in a precious carpet which they would carry to Caesar. They would then unfold her before the Roman leader and she would appear in her full glamour.

Caesar, the story goes, admired the trick, had Cleopatra sit beside him and became the slave of her charm.

This incident, however, was reported otherwise. Some Alexandrian historians said Cleopatra went to Caesar in the company of Ammon's grand priest who had looked after her in her childhood and was considered her godfather. Cleopatra was disguised in priestly attire. Dr. Mokhtar supports this story, which, he said, sounded more realistic. A heavy rolled carpet could not have penetrated the heavy guard round Caesar and arrived at his palace without being searched or stopped.

Cleopatra's moral integrity was also doubted. Some Latin historians described her as an adulteress and profligate for having insisted on meeting Caesar and infatuating him in every way.

Firm minded historians, however, refer to her as a woman who had made full use of her beauty to achieve her ends by subduing those who stood in her way.

The biggest surprise to her Roman enemies who slandered her as being Caesar's mistress was the revelation that she had been the Roman leader's legitimate wife.

Cleopatra played a memorable role when Caesar was assassinated in Rome and disputes arose between his successors Antonius and Octavius. The adversaries agreed that the Near East including Egypt, would belong to Antonius, but Cleopatra, using her charm as

a weapon, decided to enslave Antonius and secure his help in setting up a state comprising Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Armenia and in making Alexandria the capital of that great country.

Cleopatra considered herself Egyptian, not a Greek, and believed the East was the cradle of civilisation. She worshipped Egyptian gods, followed local traditions and sincerely sought to merge the Greco-Roman element with the Egyptian. Her wish to have Antonius share the country's rule with her was just a means to an end: the achievement of her colossal project.

The two fell in love with each other, and their love, to quote leading Egyptologist Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, was the "mortar" that welded two stones firmly together.

Tomorrow: Defence of the East.



Your Horoscope

By Jeane Dixon

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15

Your birthday today: Opens a fairly smooth-running year. Your skills sharpen as you exercise them. Earning power improves, as does your efficiency for planning extensions of past activities. Relationships follow a mixed course, with emotionally memorable moments. Today's natives include many successful artists, abstract or philosophical, but many more who concentrate on the practical world and its principles. Those born this year have a talent for enterprises involving large numbers of people.

Aries [March 21-April 19]: It's a mad scramble to get work to that exact point where it's closed for the weekend but convenient to reopen next Monday. Conditions at home are confused.

Taurus [April 20-May 20]: Work is heavy, or you have to carry somebody else's chores briefly. Include a favor for a friend if feasible, but don't let this set a precedent.

Gemini [May 21-June 20]: Don't make drastic changes. Life is on the verge of smoothing out, so relax. Romance is sensitive, to be pursued discreetly or avoided completely.

Cancer [June 21-July 22]: Pick yourself up, put your pride in your pocket, and determine to build sound relationships. Revise home arrangements to what is most desirable.

Leo [July 23-Aug. 22]: Shun public activity, update projects. Hobbies absorb

nervous energy while you digest recent experience. Timing is good for technical guidance.

Virgo [Aug. 23-Sept. 22]: Concentrate on the social side of commercial contacts. Shore up deals that falter. Travel, reconciliations, transacting family-business are favored.

Libra [Sept. 23-Oct. 22]: More effort at work is necessary to yield decent compensation. Face yourself as output exceeds what you're accustomed to. Suggest that others take initiative.

Scorpio [Oct. 23-Nov. 21]: Choices are subject to review for what you failed to notice the first time around. Give qualified credence to confidential information you receive.

Sagittarius [Nov. 22-Dec. 21]: People of different opinions clash, but the effects are excellent since they clear the air. You needn't be directly involved unless you wish to be.

Capricorn [Dec. 22-Jan. 19]: Personal attention to select individuals promotes friendship and agreements. Work out background material in detail before you spring an important move.

Aquarius [Jan. 20-Feb. 18]: Enjoy or invest your earnings rather than scatter them among other people. Use your brain when working with tools—don't depend on reflexes.

Pisces [Feb. 19-March 20]: Impulse can distort your budget. Think which obligations deserve payment first, set priorities. Check strategy on joint or shared funds.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
 ♠ AK3
 ♥ AJ2
 ♦ 1052
 ♣ QJ92

EAST
 ♠ 108642
 ♥ 9753
 ♦ 83
 ♣ K7

SOUTH
 ♠ Q97
 ♥ K64
 ♦ AJ4
 ♣ 10853

he bidding:
 North East South West
 ♠ 1 ♠ 1NT Pass
 ♥ Pass 3NT Pass
 ♦ Pass
 ♣ opening lead: Eight of ♠.

When you need time to establish your long suit, it is often sound policy to hold up in the first lead of the defenders' suit even if you have no stoppers. South ignored this principle to his cost.

North-South bid intelligently to their no trump game. North was better than minimum for his opening bid, and he invited game by raising to partner's free response to two no trump. Since South had a near maximum for his bid, he was happy to accept.

West led his top diamond, and played the queen and declarer, noting that his J-10 combination guaranteed a second trick in the suit, won the ace and returned a club. West bounced up with the king and continued a diamond. East forced out declarer's stopper in the suit and, when he got in with the ace of clubs, he took just

enough diamond tricks to set the contract.

Since East surely had both high diamonds on the bidding, declarer can secure the contract, on the actual layout, by allowing the queen to hold the first trick. Assume East continues with a low diamond. Declarer wins the jack and leads a club. If West grabs the king, he cannot continue diamonds because he hasn't any, so declarer will have the time he needs to knock out East's ace of clubs while he still controls the diamond suit. Alternatively, if East wins the first club, he can remove declarer's last diamond stopper, but he has no entry to cash his good diamonds.

Does this mean that the contract is ironclad? Certainly not! East can use the duck as effectively as declarer can. Look what happens if East simply passes the eight of diamonds to declarer's jack. Declarer must take the first diamond or give up his second stopper in the suit. Now West can win the first club lead while he still has a diamond to lead, which forces out declarer's second stopper in the suit. Eventually East must gain the lead with the ace of clubs and cash his established diamonds to defeat the hand.

(The opening lead is the most important single play in bridge. And Charles Goren's "Opening Leads" will help you to substantially increase your winnings. For a copy, send \$1.50 to "Goren-Leads," c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07648. Make checks payable to NEWSPAPERBOOKS.)

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

ROOKIES: WRECKERS

Au ex G.I. convinced that one of the rookies has left him for dead during the war in Vietnam, kidnaps him to avenge himself.

GUNSMOKE: WRECKERS

A convicted man is saved by gang as a result of confusion in identities between convict and sheriff.

CINEMA RAINBOW

presents

THAT'LL BE THE WAY

Starring

David Essex

Rosemary Leach

Ringo Starr

3.30 — 6 — 8.30

OUT AND ABOUT

La Terrasse

Shmeisani — Tel. 62831 — Open lunch and dinner. Dramatic view of Amman. French and International Cuisine. Fully air-conditioned. Kindly book your table.

STEAKHOUSE

Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'welbdeh, Amman. — Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch & a La Carte. Open 12-3 p.m. & 7-12 p.m. Air conditioned.

Live music with the international singer and pianist Milo Kounal. Kindly book your table.

POUROZ

Third Circle, Jebel Amman, next to the British Embassy. Tel. 42850

Restaurant, Cafeteria, Snack Bar. Open daily for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Speciality Pizza & Hamburgers. Take-away service

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night. Also take away service — order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental and European specialities.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" tel. 35869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4-6 p.m.

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YUSHK

GUJED

TONBEN

CADILP

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAXIM, QUAIL, PODIUM, HARBOR. Answers: Opening for a correspondent — A MAILBOX

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Legal decree
- Coms
- Clear up
- Beaver State
- Formal
- Gravo
- Have being
- Mineral vein
- Celebrity
- Empty talk, slang
- Compass point
- Intervening law
- Road sign

DOWN

- Article of value
- Weakness
- Titles
- Similar to
- English letter
- Arabian seaport
- Pieces out
- Papa
- Charged atom
- Momentous
- Design
- Compositions for two
- Heroic legends
- Dagger

1. Make-up of a publication

2. French island

3. Grandparental

4. Wyoming mountain range

5. Pothole

6. Cholera

7. Myself

8. Selfish

9. Lawmaker

10. For men only

11. Hawaiian goose

12. Paragon

13. Oregans

14. Mollified

15. Manuscript abbr.

16. Misery

17. Money risked

18. World

19. Organization: abbr.

20. Distinction

21. Rattles

22. Levantine ketch

23. Honor

24. Ships

25. Preceding nights

26. Shock

27. Greek long E

28. Retainer

29. TV commercial

Par time 25 min.

AP Newsletters

10-15

Nobel prizes for medicine, economics go to 3 Americans

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (R). — Three Americans, one of whom studied the effects of ritual cannibalism in New Guinea on a unique form of brain disease, were awarded the 1976 Nobel prizes in medicine and economics today.

The economics prize went to professor Milton Friedman, 64, of Chicago University, for his writings in the fields of consumption analysis, monetary history and theory, and the influence of his theories on the monetary policies of central banks.

The medicine award was shared by Dr. Baruch S. Blumberg, 51, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Carleton Gajdusek, 53, of Bethesda, Maryland, for their work on the origins and dissemination of little understood infectious diseases.

Each prize this year is worth a record 681,000 kronor (£65,000).

Dr. Gajdusek's studies were initiated to clarify the origin of a brain disease called kuru which was discovered in the New Guinea highlands in the 1950's.

Dr. Gajdusek is now associated with the laboratory of central nervous system studies at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda.

The Karolinska institute here, which selects recipients of the medicine prize, said Dr. Blumberg had discovered a way of indicating the presence of hepatitis "B" virus, which causes an infection of the liver and is often transmitted in blood transfusions.

The discovery in 1963 by Dr. Blumberg, professor of medicine and anthropology at the Pennsylvania School of Medicine, means that carriers of hepatitis "B" infections can be identified. His work led to the development of a vaccine to protect against the disease, and opened doors of research in other liver diseases, including cancer of the liver.

Professor Friedman, who has been described as the foremost conservative economist in the United States, was a pioneer in the early 1950's in recommending the reorganisation of the international monetary system based on free rates of exchange.

A close economic adviser to former President Richard Nixon, his book, "A Monetary History of the United States 1867-1960," is considered one of his major achievements.

In its prize citation, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said professor Friedman's name is chiefly associated with the renaissance of the role of money in inflation and the consequent renewed understanding of the instrument of monetary policy.

Ford vaccinated against swine flu

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AFP). — President Gerald Ford was today publicly vaccinated against swine flu.

Television and still cameras recorded the event in the office of the White House physician, Adm. William Lukash, in order to demonstrate Mr. Ford's continued backing of the preventive vaccination programme.

According to the latest statistics, 33 people with an average age of 72 have died in 16 states after inoculation. The dead had histories of heart ailments.

Dr. Lukash told reporters that no "clinical" link had been established between the deaths and vaccination for swine flu. Death came between 90 minutes and one week after inoculation, and several states suspended their vaccination programmes as a result.

Before the programme got underway, vaccine manufacturers refused to participate unless the federal government insured them against possible legal action in case of incidents in the programme.

Most of the U.S. population is to be vaccinated. The elderly, who were said to be in greatest danger in case of a swine flu outbreak, had first priority for inoculations.

Mohammad Ali confirms retirement

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AFP). — World heavyweight boxing champion Mohammad Ali confirmed in a newspaper interview here today he has definitely retired from boxing.

Ali said that even the \$10 million being offered to him to fight George Foreman again would not make him change his mind.

"My religious image and retiring undefeated is worth more to me than \$10 million," stated the champ.

Ali admitted that he was beginning to feel his age. He said that during the recent Ken Norton fight his ribs and hands were sore. "We all get old you know," he said.

Ali denied suggestions that although he had won millions of dollars during his reign as "the king" he was now almost broke. He said that he still had about \$7 million out of the \$40 million he had won since 1960.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Government stocks and leading industrials closed quietly easier Thursday on the lower rate of sterling and nervousness ahead of the trade figures, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 3.3 at 288.6.

Government loans met selling among shorts where falls of 1/8 to 1/4 point were seen.

Leading industrials were easier but later came off the bottom in places with the news that the miners have deferred voting on industrial action.

Oils continued firm with BP a further 17p higher on balance while banks lost 3p to 5p.

Mining shares were quietly steady to firm and Australians also gained.

The market was little changed after news of the widening of the UK September trade deficit, dealers said.

One or two leaders came a further penny off the bottom, and ICI, up a penny at the close, edged another penny higher. Dunlop gained a penny after recovering a small loss while GKN reduced a 7p fall to 6p.

Other shares higher included Glaxo, up 5 and BAT, up 2p while Fisons recouped an earlier 5p fall. Net falls of 2p to 4p were seen in Marks, Bowater, Reed, EMI, Thorn, Hawker, Tubes and Unilever.



STARS IN ACTION -- George Best (left) and Rodney Marsh (right), the two world-famous football stars who have recently signed for Fulham, the Second Division London side, are seen in action during their new club's match against Bristol Rovers recently. Best scored the winning goal in the second minute of his debut with a swerving 18 metres drive which completely deceived goalkeeper Jim Eadie.

UAE council meeting postponed to Oct. 26

ABU DHABI, Oct. 14 (R). — The Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), due to start on Saturday, has been further put off for 10 days, Abu Dhabi radio reported today.

The radio, quoting official sources for the announcement, gave no other details but observers believed that persistent differences among member states were behind the postponement.

Saturday's council was to have asked its President, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyyan ruler of Abu Dhabi, to continue in office for a further five years.

He had earlier indicated he wished to stand down because of his fellow rulers' lack of commitment towards federation and continuing border disputes among some of the seven UAE states.

The radio said the new date for the Supreme Council meeting was Oct. 26. The council must meet before Dec. 2 to choose its president for the next five years.

The council failed earlier this year to agree on a permanent constitution for the federation and decided instead to extend the transitional constitution by a further five years.

Authoritative sources said that behind Sheikh Zayed's wish to stand down was his quest for more powers for the UAE president and for the federal government as a whole as well as a commitment from the emirates of financial backing for the federal government.

Abu Dhabi, the biggest and wealthiest of the emirates, has so far been paying more than 90 per cent of the federal budget.

Sheikh Zayed announced last year that he was allocating half of Abu Dhabi's income to the federal government and is believed to be pressing for a similar commitment by the other emirates.

Dubai, the second largest of the emirates whose ruler, Sheikh Rashid bin Said Al Maktoum, is the federal vice president, has been unwilling to accept the 50 per cent provision and is believed to be leading the opposition within the federation to wider federal control, the sources said.

Sheikh Rashid is the UAE vice president.

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As preparations for Geneva talks near completion

Gaps widen between Smith, black nationalists over vital issues

SALISBURY, Oct. 14 (Agencies). — Yawning gaps between the white minority government and the African nationalists are dispelling the cautious optimism evident recently about a smooth transition to black rule in Rhodesia.

A mood of pessimism has crept into preparations for the Geneva conference starting on Oct. 25 to form an interim multi-racial government.

Britain has called the conference as the sovereign power in Rhodesia, whose white-minority government broke with London in 1965.

The mechanics of convening the conference are nearing completion and three nationalists vying for leadership in Rhodesia have formed their delegations.

But government officials are saying the conference, which was expected to last about two weeks, will be over in a maximum of two to three days.

Sources within the faction of the African National Council (ANC) led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa echoed the pessimism because, they said, they did not think the principle of majority rule had been accepted.

The other ANC faction led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo maintains that prospects for the conference should be discussed in Geneva and not before. They declined to pre-judge the issue, they said, by entering into a controversy now.

But Mr. Nkomo, linked in a "patriotic front" with externally-based nationalist Robert Mugabe, has described the meeting as a constitutional conference -- a far cry from how Prime Minister Ian Smith sees it.

Mr. Smith has maintained all along that he accepted the Anglo-American peace proposals as a package deal.

The Muzorewa faction has argued that Mr. Smith's insistence on retaining the key ministries of defence and of law and order in white hands during the period of interim government contradicts the idea of majority rule.

The sources said this idea must be reflected in the machinery of the transfer of power.

Mr. Smith's attitude is regarded as the key to the conference, the sources said. It was "very, very probable" that he would bring his delegation back to Salisbury and continue the struggle against African guerrillas and world opinion.

Divisions between the nationalist groups could conceivably be exploited by the government delegation at the conference, the sources said.

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Meanwhile Mr. Joshua Nkomo, today named Mr. Garfield Todd, former Premier of southern Rhodesia as a member of his team to Geneva.

Mr. Todd, a strong critic of the white minority government which kept him under restriction at his ranch for four years until June of this year, is to be a political adviser in Mr. Nkomo's 30-member team.

In Kampala, Ugandan President Idi Amin said that the Organisation of African Unity should be granted observer status at Geneva.

That was because Rhinelanders affected all of Africa said yesterday, speaking to a press conference.

In London, the British government was prepared to live with the situation, said a spokesman.

Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, founder of the Black People's Revolutionary Movement, to a reliable source said today.

London is said to prefer to have a political adviser in Mr. Nkomo's 30-member team.

Abel Muzorewa's delegation otherwise he could be invited to Geneva.

Under their terms of the agreement, Turkey has requested access to the EEC for its ports and improved conditions for Turkish migrant workers.

But concessions offered the community in July were insufficient by the Turkish government, which has not changed its position since then.

The rift in EEC-Turkish relations has caused deep embarrassment to the nine, because it is a phase of their entry negotiations with Greece, which has now become the 10th Common Market member.

The first across-the-table session with Greece took place in Luxembourg on Tuesday, following the formal opening of the talks last July.

The nine had hoped that the talks with Turkey would follow Greece since they want to maintain a balance between the Mediterranean neighbours.

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